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**Amino resin mixture for producing foils and edgings
with reduced formaldehyde elimination**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 The present invention relates to aqueous, heat-curable amino resin mixtures based on etherified amino resins and formaldehyde-binding auxiliaries and to their use for impregnating papers and cardboard.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Surfaces and narrow faces of woodbase materials are coated using coated foils (finished foils) and, respectively, impregnated cardboard (Kunststoff-Handbuch Vol. 10 Duroplaste [Thermosets], Hanser-Verlag, 2nd Ed. 1988, p. 462 f., pp. 477 to 479). For the production of finished foils (to coat surfaces) and finished edgings (to coat narrow faces, of boards in particular), absorbent papers are impregnated with solutions or dispersions of (thermosetting) amino resins such as urea-formaldehyde and/or melamine-formaldehyde resins, for example, alone or in combination with dispersions of thermoplastics such as acrylic dispersions or styrene-acrylic dispersions, dried in a stream of hot air and simultaneously cured, and then coated.
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- In order to ensure adequate penetration of the impregnation liquors into the paper or cardboard, the resin solutions must be processed from aqueous or alcohol dilution. Owing to the high level of cellulose swelling in aqueous systems, the foils and edgings produced from high aqueous dilution are brittle, exhibit a high level of water absorption, and even in the coated state have a surface whose visual appeal is low. The procedure described in DE-A 23 09 334, comprising impregnating liquors diluted with C₁ to C₄
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alcohols, does give foils and edgings having good performance properties but requires complex measures for reprocessing the waste gas. The route to a solution that is described in DE-A 44 39 156, modifying melamine resins with guanamines, makes it possible to carry out impregnation from purely aqueous impregnating liquors. A disadvantage, however, is the significantly higher cost of the amino resin, resulting from the use of the guanamines.

The formaldehyde emissions of finished foils and edgings after manufacturing are determined following storage under standard climatic conditions (23 °C, 50% relative atmospheric humidity) in accordance with the standard EN 717-2 (FESYP method, gas analysis). Foils and edgings with values of less than 3.6 mg/(h·m²) by the FESYP method meet the limit of the standard ("E 1"). The rates of emission found remain more or less constant even after several weeks of storage under standard climatic conditions. Formaldehyde emissions observed on the films and edgings arise due to the use of urea-formaldehyde and/or melamine-formaldehyde resins in the impregnating liquors for impregnating the paper or cardboard sheets and/or in the coating formulations for coating the films and edgings. By using particularly low-formaldehyde urea-formaldehyde and/or melamine-formaldehyde resins (with low formaldehyde clearance) it is possible to reduce the formaldehyde emissions as measured by the FESYP method (standard climatic conditions) to values around 2 mg/(h·m²).

It has surprisingly now been found that when edgings produced in accordance with the prior art and originally (before the commencement of storage) satisfying the classification E1 ("E1 edgings"), with initial formaldehyde emission values of from 1.0 to 3.5 mg/(h·m²), are stored under nonstandardized climatic conditions, at customary summer temperatures and

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atmospheric humidities, the formaldehyde emissions rise in the course of a few weeks to values of in some cases much higher than $3.5 \text{ mg}/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$, and so the edgings no longer meet the E1 criterion. This unexpectedly high
5 increase in the formaldehyde emissions was confirmed by storage under defined conditions in a tropical climate (35°C , 90% relative atmospheric humidity), with measurement being carried out only after 3-day
reconditioning under standard climatic conditions
10 following storage under the tropical climatic conditions.

From the prior art it is known that the amount of free formaldehyde and also the formaldehyde emissions may be
15 reduced by adding formaldehyde scavengers such as urea and urea derivatives, for example. For instance, according to DE-A 38 37 965, finished foils and edgings with formaldehyde emissions that are negligible as determined in accordance with DIN 52368 may be produced
20 by adding urea to the melamine-formaldehyde condensation product. Regarding the behavior during and after storage under tropical climatic conditions, however, no information is given. According to DE-A 34 03 136, mixtures of organic hydroxy compounds
25 and an amide are suitable for use as formaldehyde-binding agents in boards made from wood cellulose materials. The use of these mixtures as formaldehyde scavengers in finished foils and edgings is not described. The addition of the mixtures described in
30 DE-A 34 03 136 to amino resins that are used to produce finished foils and edgings leads to a marked deterioration in the flexibility of the finished foils and edgings produced with them. The use of formaldehyde scavengers known from the literature, such as urea,
35 ethyleneurea and propyleneurea, resulted in finished foils and edgings which met the E1 criterion under standard climatic conditions but which markedly exceed the E1 limit of $3.5 \text{ mg}/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$ under tropical climatic conditions.

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It is therefore an object of the present invention to develop amino resin mixtures for producing films and edgings, which can be used to produce, relative to the prior art, finished foils and furniture edgings with
5 significantly reduced formaldehyde emission when stored under tropical climatic conditions, while retaining the required performance properties.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

- 10 The invention provides aqueous amino resin compositions comprising amino resins **A**, formaldehyde-binding additives (auxiliaries) **B**, which may comprise hydroxyl group-containing polyurethanes **B13**, and, if desired, acrylic resins **C** in the form of aqueous dispersions,
15 and water.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

- Where the component **B** consists only of at least one organic hydroxyl compound which is soluble in water or
20 a monohydric alcohol having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and is selected from dihydric, trihydric and pentahydric alcohols containing up to 6 carbon atoms, pentaerythritol and sorbitol, monosaccharides containing up to 6 carbon atoms, disaccharides
25 containing up to 12 carbon atoms, polysaccharides having an Ostwald viscosity of up to 200 mPa·s at 25°C and a concentration corresponding to 37% refraction, monohydric and polyhydric aromatic alcohols containing only one benzene ring, and monohydric and polyhydric
30 phenols, and of at least one amide which is soluble in water or a monohydric alcohol having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and is selected from aliphatic amides containing up to 6 carbon atoms and aromatic amides containing only one benzene ring, the presence of at least one of
35 the components **B13** and **C** in the composition is mandatory.

The amino resins **A** are water-soluble melamine resins,

urea resins or mixed melamine-urea condensates which are etherified with C₁ to C₄ alcohols. In the compositions of the invention it is also possible to use those melamine resins in which a fraction (up to 5 20% of its mass) of the melamine has been replaced by other triazines such as acetoguanamine, caprino-guanamine or benzoguanamine. Preferred resins, however, contain less than 10%, in particular less than 5%, of other triazines, measured on the same scale. Particular 10 preference is given to straight melamine resins or to their cocondensates with urea. The resins are etherified at least partially with the abovementioned alcohols, especially methanol, n-butanol and isobutanol. Particular preference is given to methanol- 15 etherified amino resins.

Particular preference is given above all to melamine resins having an amount-of-substance ratio (molar ratio) of melamine to urea to formaldehyde to methanol 20 of 1 mol: (0 to 2 mol):(1.8 to 5.8 mol):(0.8 to 5.5 mol).

The preparation of the amino resins **A** is widely known. First of all, methylolation and condensation are 25 carried out by adding formaldehyde to the amino resin formers at pH values from 7 to 10 and temperatures from 40 to 110 °C, after which the etherifying alcohol is added and reaction is continued at pH values from 1 to 7 and temperatures from 30 to 80 °C. The condensation 30 conditions and etherification conditions are guided by the water dilutability desired for the resin, which amounts to at least 1 part by weight of resin to 5 parts by weight of deionized water, and by the required penetration properties.

35 As component **B**, formaldehyde-binding auxiliaries are added. These auxiliaries are selected from mixtures **B1** of organic amides **B11** having up to 10 carbon atoms and

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5 (glycoluril), and also formamide, acetamide, benzamide, oxalamide, succinimide, malonamide and dicyandiamide, and polyhydroxyl compounds **B12** selected from aliphatic linear and branched compounds **B121** having from 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups and 1 to 10 carbon atoms, such as
10 glycol, 1,2- and 1,3-propylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, glycerol, trimethylolpropane, ditrimethylolpropane, erythritol, pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol, sorbitol and mannitol, monosaccharides **B122** having up to 6 carbon atoms, and
15 disaccharides **B123** having up to 12 carbon atoms, and, if desired, water-soluble or water-dispersible, hydroxyl-containing urethane compounds **B13**. These urethane compounds are of low mol mass (number-average molar mass M_n from 150 to 5000 g/mol, preferably from
20 300 to 4000 g/mol) and contain hydrophilic groups which are preferably nonionic, especially building blocks derived from glycol or from oligoethylene or polyethylene glycol. Examples of suitable compounds are adducts of aliphatic linear or cyclic diisocyanates,
25 such as 1,2-diisocyanatoethane and 1,6-diisocyanatohexane, with ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol or mixtures thereof with 1,2- or 1,3-propylene glycol, these latter hydrophobic diols being used only in fractions (e.g., less than 25% of the mass of diols
30 overall) such that the adduct remains soluble or dispersible, respectively, in water.

Likewise suitable as formaldehyde-binding component **B2** are reaction products containing urethane groups, said 35 products being obtained by reacting polyhydroxyl compounds **B21**, including the compounds mentioned under **B12** and also aliphatic polyhydroxy amines **B211** having

from 2 to 6 hydroxyl groups and 1 to 4 nitrogen atoms, attached in an aminelike manner, per molecule and containing no free amine-type hydrogen atoms, such as N-methyldiethanolamine, N,N,N',N'-tetrakis(2-hydroxyethyl)ethylenediamine and triethanolamine with monofunctional or polyfunctional aliphatic, cycloaliphatic or aromatic isocyanates **B22**, such as hexamethylene diisocyanate, for example.

- 10 The addition of formaldehyde-binding auxiliary **B** (calculated by mass without solvents or diluents, i.e., on a 100% basis) amounts to from 2 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of amino resin (likewise on a 100% basis). In addition to the reduction in
- 15 formaldehyde, it is also found when using a reaction product of hydroxy amines and diisocyanate, such as the reaction product of triethanolamine with hexamethylene diisocyanate in Example 11, that the pot life is extended significantly.
- 20 The acrylic resin dispersion **C** is a dispersion of an acrylic copolymer in water, preparable for example by emulsion copolymerization of olefinically unsaturated monomers, the monomer mixture used for its preparation
- 25 comprising a predominant fraction (more than 50% of its mass) of what are known as acrylic monomers, i.e., acrylic or methacrylic acid and derivatives thereof, especially esters with aliphatic alcohols having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, esters with aliphatic polyhydroxy
- 30 compounds having 2 to 10 carbon atoms and at least two hydroxyl groups per molecule, and the nitriles of said acids. Preferred acrylic monomers among the esters are methyl, ethyl, n-butyl, t-butyl, hexyl and 2-ethylhexyl (meth)acrylate, hydroxyethyl and hydroxypropyl
- 35 (meth)acrylate. It is additionally possible for copolymerizable monomers such as styrene and other aromatic vinyl compounds, esters or monoesters of olefinically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids such as, in

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- particular, maleic acid, vinyl esters such as vinyl acetate or vinyl Versatate, vinyl halides or vinyl ethers to be copolymerized. The synthetic resin dispersions usually have mass fractions of solids of
- 5 from 25 to 85%; they are added to the amino resin or else to the impregnating liquor itself. The ratio of the mass of the acrylic copolymer in the acrylic dispersion to the mass of the amino resin in its aqueous solution or dispersion may within the
- 10 composition be from 0 to 150:100, preferably from 20 to 140:100.

- The amino resin compositions are used to impregnate absorbent papers or cardboards. The amount of amino
- 15 resin composition introduced is usually such that the mass per unit area of the paper or cardboard following impregnation and subsequent drying increases by a factor of from 1.3 to 2.5, preferably from 1.4 to 1.8.
- 20 The use of the mixtures of the invention leads to a significant reduction in the formaldehyde emissions from the foils and edgings stored under tropical climatic conditions.

25 **Examples:**

Preparation of a partially etherified melamine-formaldehyde (MF) resin

- A 30 l laboratory vessel with stirrer, reflux condenser
- 30 and thermometer was charged with 6717 g (87.2 mol) of 39% strength aqueous formaldehyde and this initial charge was heated to 68 °C. Then 31.5 ml of 2 N sodium hydroxide solution were added followed immediately by 3450 g (27.4 mol) of melamine. Because of the
- 35 exothermic reaction of melamine and formaldehyde, the mixture rose in temperature to about 83 °C and was held at this temperature until all of the melamine had dissolved. It was then cooled to 55 °C and 16560 g

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(517 mol) of methanol and 30 ml of 53% strength nitric acid were added. The reaction mixture was heated to 59 °C and stirred at this temperature until a clear solution was formed. After a further 30 minutes, the
5 reaction was terminated by adding about 140 ml of 2 N NaOH. The pH was adjusted to 10. Excess methanol was removed by distillation under reduced pressure (generated by a water jet pump) and the mass fraction of solids of the resin was adjusted to 75% (measured on
10 a 2 g sample, dried at 120 °C for 1 h in a glass dish). The resin had the following characteristics: content (mass fraction of solids): 75%; viscosity at 23 °C: 480 mPa·s, mass fraction of free formaldehyde: 0.17%; water dilutability: unlimited.

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Auxiliary BA: mixture of glycerol and urea

100 g of urea were introduced with stirring into 100 g of glycerol and the mixture was heated to 90 °C. After the urea had dissolved, it was cooled to 20 °C. This
20 gave a mixture with a pastelike consistency.

Auxiliary BB: mixture of glycerol, urea and polyurethanediol

100 g of urea and 67 g of 88% strength solution of
25 urethanediol (number-average molar mass M_n 320 g/mol, OH number 350 mg/g, urethane group content 37 cg/g) were introduced with stirring into 100 g of glycerol and the mixture was heated to 90 °C. Following dissolution, the mixture was cooled to 20 °C. This gave a mixture with a
30 pastelike consistency.

Auxiliary BC: reaction product of trimethylolpropane (TMP) and hexamethylene diisocyanate (HDI)

In a suitable reaction vessel with water separator,
35 100 g of TMP were melted, after which nitrogen was passed over the material at 140 °C with stirring for 3 hours in order to eliminate traces of water. The system was then cooled to 60 °C and 8 g of HDI was

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added slowly dropwise with vigorous stirring. The temperature was maintained until the mass fraction of isocyanate groups in the reaction product (NCO value) had fallen below 0.1%. Then the mass fraction of solids was adjusted to 85% using water. The reaction mixture was a colorless solution of low viscosity.

Auxiliary BD: reaction product of tripropylene glycol and hexamethylene diisocyanate

In a suitable reaction vessel with water separator, 100 g of tripropylene glycol were introduced, after which nitrogen was passed over the material at 140 °C with stirring for 3 hours in order to eliminate traces of water. The system was then cooled to 40 °C and 5 g of HDI were added slowly dropwise with vigorous stirring. The temperature was maintained until the NCO value had fallen below 0.1%. Then the mass fraction of solids was adjusted to 85% using water. The reaction mixture was a pale yellow solution of low viscosity.

Auxiliary BE: reaction product of glycerol and hexamethylene diisocyanate

In a suitable reaction vessel with water separator, 100 g of glycerol were introduced, after which the water was removed azeotropically at 140 °C for 5 hours using special boiling-point spirit 80/120 as azeotrope former. Following the removal of the azeotrope former (by distillation), the system was then cooled to 60 °C and 5 g of HDI were added slowly dropwise with vigorous stirring. The temperature was maintained until the NCO value had fallen below 0.1%. The reaction mixture was a yellow solution of medium viscosity.

Auxiliary BF: reaction product of triethanolamine and hexamethylene diisocyanate

In a suitable reaction vessel with water separator, 100 g of triethanolamine were introduced, after which the water was removed azeotropically at 140 °C for

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5 vigorous stirring. The temperature was maintained until the NCO value had fallen below 0.1%. The reaction mixture was a yellow solution of medium viscosity.

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properties, each of the edgings obtained met the requirements.

To determine the formaldehyde emissions, the edging samples were conditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions (23 °C, 50% relative atmospheric humidity) prior to each measurement. To determine the formaldehyde emissions under tropical climatic conditions, the edgings were stored for 1 to 4 weeks at 35 °C and 90% relative atmospheric humidity, after which they were reconditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions, prior to the actual measurement. The formaldehyde emissions were measured in accordance with EN 717-2. Table 1 lists the resulting formaldehyde emissions in mg/(h·m²) as averages of the 1- to 4-hour values:

Table 1:

	Auxiliary	Directly after prep.	After 1 wk	After 2 wks	After 4 wks	After 6 wks
Inventive Example 1	4 g BA	1.7	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.3
Inventive Example 2	12 g BA	0.8	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.1
Inventive Example 3	4 g BB	1.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.3
Inventive Example 4	12 g BB	1.1	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.2
Comp.Ex. 1	-	2.0	5.2	4.4	3.7	4.2
Comp.Ex. 2	5 g urea	1.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.0
Comp.Ex. 3	12 g urea	1.4	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.6
Comp.Ex. 4	12 g glycerol	1.6	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.5

The edgings produced in accordance with Inventive Examples 2 and 4 meet the E1 criterion (i.e., 3.6 mg/h/m²) even after one week of storage under tropical climate conditions.

Inventive Example 5 and Comparative Example 5:

1.5 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to 100 g of the above-described MF resin, along with the auxiliaries indicated in Table 2 for the individual application

5 examples. These undiluted liquors were used to impregnate papers (typical edgebanding cardboard; 200 g/m²) by means of knife application from the decorative side, and the impregnated edgings were dried at 160 °C to a residual moisture content of about 1.5%.

10 Thereafter, the basis weight was about 305 g/m². The impregnated edgings thus obtained were coated with an aqueous acid-curing varnish (see above) and dried at a temperature of 160 °C to a residual moisture content of 1.5%. The varnish add-on was about 20 g/m². With regard

15 to their performance properties, the edgings obtained in each case met the requirements.

The formaldehyde emissions (reported in mg/(h·m²) were determined as in Example 1.

20 Table 2:

	Auxiliary	Directly after prep.	After 1 wk	After 2 wks	After 4 wks	After 6 wks
Inventive Example 5	12 g BB	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8
25 Comp.Ex. 5	-	1.0	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.9

Inventive Examples 6 and 7 and Comparative Examples 6 and 7:

200 g of 50% acrylic dispersion and 1.7 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to 100 g of the above-described MF resin, along with the amounts of auxiliaries indicated in Table 3 for the individual application examples and also PEG 400 (polyethylene glycol having a number-average molar mass M_n of about

35 400 g/mol). Following dilution to a liquor concentration of 47% (mass fraction of the resins in the aqueous liquor), these resins were used to impregnate papers

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(typical edgebanding cardboard; mass per unit area about 200 g/m²) and the impregnated edgings were dried at 170 °C to a residual moisture content of about 1.6%. Following impregnation, the final weight was about 330 g/m². The impregnated edgings obtained in this way were coated with an aqueous acid-curing varnish (see above) and dried at a temperature of 160 °C for 60 seconds. The varnish add-on was about 16 g/m². With regard to their performance properties, each of the edgings obtained met the requirements.

To determine the formaldehyde emissions, the edging samples were conditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions (23 °C, 50% relative atmospheric humidity) prior to each measurement. To determine the formaldehyde emissions under tropical climatic conditions, the edgings were stored for 1 week at 35 °C and 90% relative atmospheric humidity, after which they were reconditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions, prior to the actual measurement. The formaldehyde emissions were measured in accordance with EN 717-2. Table 3 lists the resulting formaldehyde emissions in mg/(h·m²) as averages of the 1- to 4-hour values:

Table 3:

	Auxiliary as 100% substance	PEG 400	Directly after prep.	After 1 week
Inventive Example 6	20 g BC	20 g	0.97	2.61
Inventive Example 7	20 g BD	20 g	1.28	2.63
Comp.Ex. 6	-	40 g	1.52	3.49
Comp.Ex. 7	20 g polypropylene glycol (M _n < 400 g/mol)	20 g	1.82	2.93

Inventive Examples 8 and 9 and Comparative Examples 8 and 9:

- 1.6 g of 45% acrylic dispersion and 1.0 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to 100 g of the above-described MF resin, along with the auxiliaries indicated in Table 4 for the individual application examples. Following dilution to a liquor concentration of 75%, these liquors were used to impregnate papers (typical edgebanding cardboard; 200 g/m²) and the impregnated edgings were dried at 180 °C for 90 seconds. The final weight was about 335 g/m². With regard to their performance properties, the uncoated edgings obtained met the requirements.
- To determine the formaldehyde emissions, the edging samples were conditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions (23 °C, 50% relative atmospheric humidity) prior to each measurement. To determine the formaldehyde emissions under tropical climatic conditions, the edgings were stored for 1 week at 35 °C and 90% relative atmospheric humidity, after which they are reconditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions, prior to the actual measurement. The formaldehyde emissions were measured in accordance with EN 717-2. Table 4 lists the resulting formaldehyde emissions as averages of the 1- to 4-hour values. The flexibility of the edgings was assessed at room temperature with the aid of the flexural test. The parameter reported was the band radius at which the edging still just did not fracture. As is evident from Table 4, the formaldehyde emissions can be reduced significantly relative to Comparative Example 8 while retaining a very low band radius. The desired formaldehyde reduction cannot be achieved by adding small amounts of urea and sorbitol. Added at higher levels (Comparative Example 9a), there is a deterioration in the flexibility of the edging (larger band radius).

The table indicates the formaldehyde emission in $\text{mg}/(\text{h}\cdot\text{m}^2)$ and the band radius in mm.

Table 4:

	Auxiliary as 100% substance	PBG 400	Sorbitol	Urea	Directly after prep.	After 1 wk	Band radius
Inventive Example 8	9 g BC	27 g	-	-	0.64	1.57	5
Inventive Example 9	9 g BC	27 g	1.1 g	1.1 g	0.49	1.51	5
Comp. Ex. 8	-	36 g	-	-	0.97	2.51	6
Comp. Ex. 9	-	36 g	1.1 g	1.1 g	0.80	2.22	5
Comp. Ex. 9a	-	36 g	3.8 g	3.8 g	-	-	8

Inventive Examples 10 and 11 and Comparative Examples 10 and 11:

1.7 g of 45% acrylic dispersion and 1.3 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to 100 g of the above-described MF resin, along with the auxiliaries indicated in Table 5 for the individual application examples. Following dilution to a liquor concentration of 75%, these liquors were used to impregnate papers (typical edgebanding cardboard; $200 \text{ g}/\text{m}^2$) and the impregnated edgings were dried at 180°C for 90 seconds. The final weight was about $335 \text{ g}/\text{m}^2$. With regard to their performance properties, the uncoated edgings obtained met the requirements.

To determine the formaldehyde emissions, the edging samples were conditioned for 3 days under standard climatic conditions (23°C , 50% relative atmospheric humidity) prior to each measurement. To determine the formaldehyde emissions under tropical climatic conditions, the edgings were stored for 1 week at 35°C and 90% relative atmospheric humidity, after which they were reconditioned for 3 days under standard climatic

- conditions, prior to the actual measurement. The formaldehyde emissions were measured in accordance with EN 717-2. Table 5 lists the resulting formaldehyde emissions as averages of the 1- to 4-hour values. The flexibility of the edgings was assessed at room temperature with the aid of the flexural test. The parameter reported was the band radius at which the edging still just did not fracture. As is evident from Table 5, the formaldehyde emissions can be reduced significantly relative to Comparative Example 10 while retaining a very low band radius. The desired formaldehyde reduction cannot be achieved by adding small amounts of urea and sorbitol (Comparative Example 11). The pot life is the time taken for the impregnating liquor, stored at 30 °C, to obtain a viscosity (measured as the efflux time in accordance with DIN 53211 at 23 °C) of more than 60 seconds or for the penetration time with a defined test paper to rise to more than 70 seconds. The auxiliary BF has a considerable advantage as compared with the prior art, with regard to formaldehyde emissions and pot life.

Table 5:

	Auxiliary 100%	PEG 400	Sorbitol	Urea	Directly after prep.	After 1 wk	Pot life at 30 °C in h	Band radius in mm
Inventive Example 10	9g BE	27 g	1.1 g	1.1 g	0.46	1.47	8	6 to 8
Inventive Example 11	9g BF	27 g	1.1 g	1.1 g	0.17	0.46	>30	5 to 6
Comp.Ex. 10	-	36 g	-	-	0.75	1.98	6	5 to 6
Comp.Ex. 11	-	36 g	1.1 g	1.1 g	0.58	1.82	7	5 to 6